

To Assess Knowledge and Attitude Regarding Organ Donation among Relatives of Patients: A Descriptive Study

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Organ donation is the process when a person allows an organ of their own to be removed and transplanted to another person, legally either by consent while the donor is alive or dead. Common transplantations include kidneys, heart, liver, intestine, lungs, bones, bone marrow, skin and corneas. Many previous studies have indicated that Knowledge and Attitude plays as significant role in rates of organ donation. As per data given by global observatory on organ donation and Transplantation, globally there were around 1.2 lakh solid organs reported to be transplanted in 2015. This accounts for about 20.65 donations per million populations. It was reported that there was an increase in a trend of organ donation of about 5.8% since 2014.

Material and method: A quantitative descriptive research approach and design was used to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding organ donation among relatives of patients. A total sample of 100 relatives of patients was taken through the non-probability purposive sampling technique. Self-structured questionnaire was used for collection of data. Data collected is analyzed with descriptive statistics.

Results: Findings of the study revealed that out of 100 relatives of patients, 2% have excellent level of knowledge, 54% have good and 44% have average level of knowledge. Whereas, 21% relatives of patients have favorable attitude and 79% have moderately favorable.

Conclusion: On the basis of results of data analysis following conclusion was found. The present study revealed that 2% relatives of patients have excellent level of knowledge, 54% have good level of knowledge whereas 44% have average level of knowledge. Regarding attitude, present study revealed that 29% relatives have favorable level of attitude, 71% have moderately favorable level of attitude and no have unfavorable level of attitude.

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KEYWORDS: Assess, knowledge, attitude, organ donation, relatives of patients

INTRODUCTION AND NEED OF THE STUDY

Organ donation is the process when a person allows an organ of their own to be removed and transplanted to another person, legally either by consent while the donor is alive or dead.

The first living organ donor in a successful transplant was Ronald Lee Herrick (1931-2010) who donated a kidney to his identical twin brother in 1954. The head surgeon, Joseph Murray won the Nobel Prize in physiology or medicine in 1990 for

Advances in organ transplantation. The youngest organ donor was a baby with Anencephaly, born in 2015, who lived for only 100 minutes and donated his kidneys to an adult with renal failure⁽¹⁾

The oldest known organ donor was a 107 year old Scottish women, whose Corneas were donated after her death in 2016. The oldest known organ donor for an internal organ was a 92 year old Texas Man, whose family chose to donate his liver after he died

of a brain hemorrhage. The oldest Altruistic living organ donor was an 85 year old woman in Britain, who donated a kidney to a stranger in 2014 after hearing how many people needed to receive a transplant.⁽²⁾

The worldwide incidence Knowledge for organ donation varies between 60 and 85%. This change differs from culture and religious beliefs. A study from New York, US revealed that 88% people had Knowledge about organ donation. Age, gender, socioeconomic status and education level have been recorded to impact attitude towards organ donation. Knowledge has an impact on attitude towards Organ Donation.⁽³⁾

Although, India falls second in number of live donor transplants, next only to the USA, but stands nowhere in the deceased organ transplantation. Recent studies report that India is in need of 260,000 organs every year, which transplant to about 180,000 kidneys, 30,000 livers, 50,000 hearts, whereas only 6000 kidneys and 1200 livers and 15 hearts are transplanted annually. There is an urgent need to identify the reasons for gap between number of patients who are in need of transplantations and the availability of organs for transplantation in India.⁽⁴⁾

RESULT

TABLE- 1: Frequency and percentage distribution of relatives of patients attending Emergency Department, Civil Hospital, Jalalabad (W), Fazilka, Punjab according to their demographic variables

N=100

S. No	Socio-demographic variables	Frequency (n)	(%)
1.	Age (in years)		
	a) 18-25	39	39
	b) 26-33	27	27
	c) 34-42	20	20
	d) 43 or above	14	14
2.	Gender		
	a) Male	63	63
	b) Female	37	37
3.	Marital status		
	a) Married	73	73
	b) Unmarried	27	27
4.	Educational status		
	a) Illiterate	22	22
	b) Matriculation/ Senior secondary	54	54
	c) Graduate	18	18
	d) Postgraduate	6	6
5.	Religion		
	a) Sikhism	78	78
	b) Muslim	0	0
	c) Hindu	19	19
	d) Christian	1	1
	e) Any other	2	2

During the community field experience we noticed that majority of people had inadequate knowledge regarding organ donation. No study regarding organ donation has been conducted previously in the area of Jalalabad. So, in order to check knowledge and attitude regarding organ donation we want to conduct this study in area of Jalalabad.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Quantitative non-experimental research design was adopted to conduct a study in Emergency Department, Civil Hospital, Jalalabad (W), Fazilka, Punjab.

Using purposive sampling technique, samples were enrolled. Permission was taken from the senior medical officer, and ethical clearance was obtained from the ethical committee, UION jalalabad. A self-prepared questionnaire was developed to collect the data. Three-point Likert scale was also used for assessing their attitude toward organ donation. Analysis of data was done in accordance with the objectives laid down for the study using descriptive and inferential statistics in SPSS software version 21 (SPSS Inc.)

6.	Occupation		
	a) Private job/ Government job	19	19
	b) Laborer	24	24
	c) Housewife	25	25
	d) Self-employed	32	32
7.	Area of residence		
	a) Rural	83	83
	b) Urban	17	17
8.	Source of information regarding organ donation		
	a) Television, newspaper or magazine	44	44
	b) Friends, colleagues, family members	35	35

Table- 1 figures 1-2 shows that out of 100 relatives of patients attending emergency department, 39% were from age group 18-35 years, 27% from 26-33 years, 20% were from 34-42 years and only 14% falls >43 years. Out of which, 63% were males and remaining 37% were females. Among them 73% were married and remaining 27% were unmarried. As per educational status, 54% were matriculation/ senior secondary, 22% were illiterate, 18% were graduate and only 6% were post-graduate.

As per religion, 78% belongs to Sikhism, 19% were Hindus, 2% belongs to other religion and only 1% were Christian. As concerned with occupation, 32% were self-employed, 25% housewife, 24% laborer, 19% private/ government job.

In relation to residence, majority 83% of relatives of patients attending emergency department belongs to rural area and only 17% were from urban area. As concerned with source of information regarding organ donation 44% adopted knowledge from television, newspaper or magazine, 35% from friends, colleagues, family members and relatives, 12% from facebook/ internet and 9% from any seminar related to organ donation.

Hence it is concluded that majority of relatives of patients attending emergency department (39%) were in age group 18-25 years were males (63%) among them 73% were married and educational status of most of them (54%) were matriculation/ senior secondary, from which majority of them (78%) belongs to Sikhism religion, and were self-employed (32%), and most of them (83%) belongs to rural area and majority of them (44%) adopted knowledge from television, newspaper or magazine and other from friends, colleagues, family members and relatives is 35%.

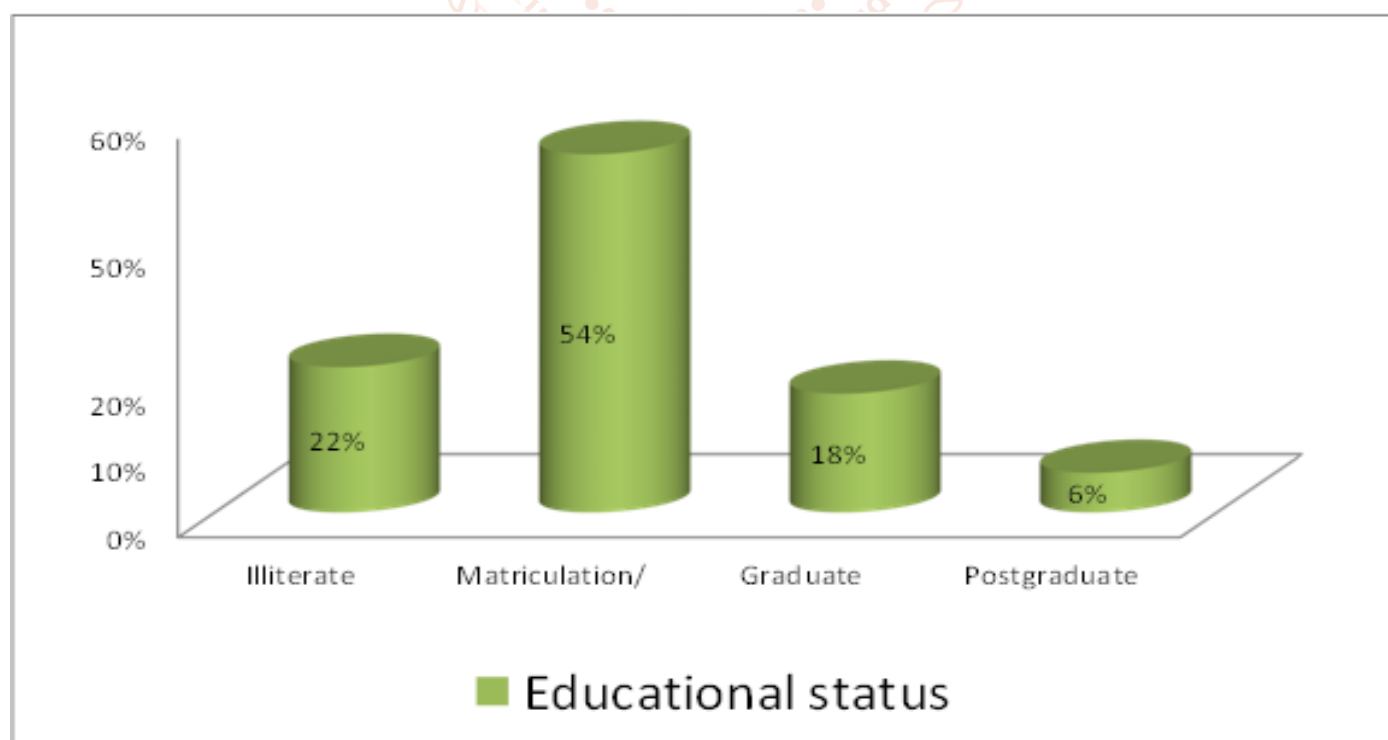
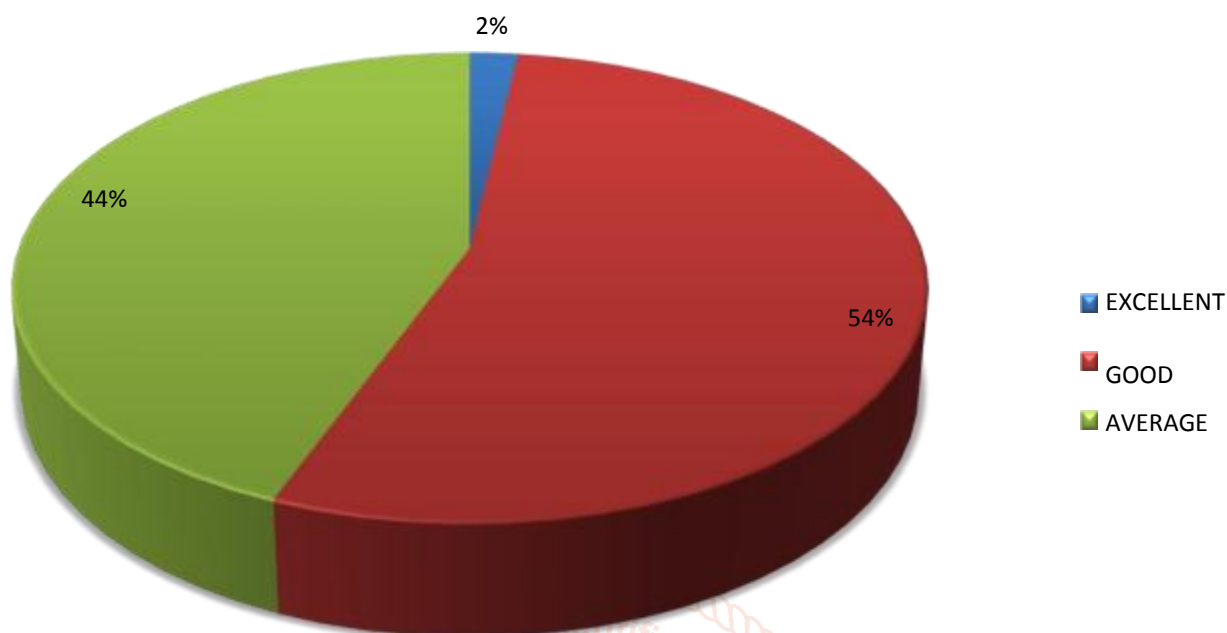


FIG-1 SHOWS THE EDUCATION LEVEL OF THE SUBJECTS

LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE**FIG -2 SHOWS LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE OF THE SUBJECTS****Table: 2: Frequency and distribution of relatives of patients attending Emergency Department, Civil Hospital, Jalalabad (W), Fazilka, Punjab according to the level of knowledge regarding organ donation.****N=100**

Level of knowledge	Knowledge score	Frequency (n)	(%)
EXCELLENT	>12	2	2
GOOD	8-12	54	54
AVERAGE	<8	44	44

Max score= 15

Min score= 0

It shows that out of 100 sample 2% relatives of patients had excellent level of knowledge, 54% had good level of knowledge and 44% had average level of knowledge.

Hence our first assumption i.e. “patient’s relatives will be having some knowledge and may influence them to be an organ donor” is proved.

Table 3: Frequency and percentage of attitude distribution of relatives of patients attending Emergency Department, Civil Hospital, Jalalabad (W), Fazilka, Punjab**N=100**

Level of attitude	Attitude score	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
FAVORABLE	40-50	21	21
MODERATELY FAVORABLE	20-39	79	79
UNFAVORABLE	≤19	0	0

Max score= 50

Min score= 5

It shows that out of 100 sample 21% of relatives of patients have favorable attitude, 79% have moderately favorable attitude and no have unfavorable attitude.

DISCUSSION

The present study revealed that out of 100 sample 2% of relatives of patients have excellent level of knowledge, 54% have good and 44% have average level of knowledge.

It was supported by a similar study conducted by As few Gerbi to assess knowledge and attitude regarding cadaveric organ donation among Jimma University medical center health care professionals, result is out of 296 healthcare professionals 153 (51.7%) were males and 143 (48.3%) were females about 164 (55.4%) of the professionals has good attitude towards cadaveric organ donation of these only 40 (13.52%) showed strong agreement. The willingness to donate COD among the participants of the study was found to be 117 (39.52%).⁽⁵⁾

The present study revealed that that out of 100 sample 21% of relatives of patients have favorable level of attitude, 79% have moderately favorable level of attitude and 0% have unfavorable level of attitude.

It is supported by similar study was conducted by Raktim Pratim Tamuli on awareness of organ donation was conducted in one of the premiere education institute at Guwahati. A predesigned Performa was used to collect data from 360 individual of which 180 participants were undergraduate students and 180 participants were faculties having postgraduate degree. Result shows that 79.17% (285) of participants were aware about organ donation. More than half (186) (51.67%) of the study group opined that there is lack of awareness among people which may be one of the reasons for low rates of organ donation.⁽⁶⁾

Conclusion

The present study revealed that 2% relatives of patients have excellent level of knowledge, 54% have good level of knowledge whereas 44% have average level of knowledge. Regarding attitude,

present study revealed that 29% relatives have favorable level of attitude, 71% have moderately favorable level of attitude and no have unfavorable level of attitude.

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